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The background of the entire page is a dense, repeating pattern of wheat seeds, likely hard red winter wheat, shown in a light tan or beige color. The seeds are oriented vertically and fill the space from edge to edge.

HOFFMAN'S

1916 Fall Catalogue

SEED WHEAT

TIMOTHY
AND FALL SEEDS

HOFFMAN HOMESTEAD FARM

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.
Landisville, Pa.
Lancaster County

OUR MONEY BACK PLAN

Return of Seed allowed and your Money Refunded if you want it

That is—if seed or anything we sell—is not up to your expectations you can ship it back. Four days are allowed after arrival at your station to look it over and decide. You are the Supreme Court in the matter. We won't argue. You needn't take other goods. You need not state a reason. Judge for yourself. If you prefer your money—return the goods and we'll do the same with your money and pay all freight charges. We will not be responsible in any way for seed or resultant crop after it is planted. Too many conditions we can't control are involved after seed is sown.

Extra Allowance of Time for Return of Grass Seed. Customers desiring to have grass seed tested for purity by National, State or College Agronomists, will be allowed extra time—all that is needed—for return of seed. This extra allowance of time is conditional that original report of examination of seed be sent us with claim for refund.

Bags are Free and not Weighed in with Seed. This saves you the annoyance of figuring on bags when making up your order. All heavy seed and valuable seed such as Seed Wheat, Seed Rye, Alfalfa, and Timothy is packed in heavy, closely woven cotton bags that stand rough handling. These are figured closely in the price of seed. Consider this in comparing our prices with those of our competitors. They charge you extra for bags—we don't

We Pay Freight Under Certain Conditions Clearly Stated Under "Freight Offers" No. 1 and No. 2. This brings our business close to your door. You will know exactly what your seed costs you—sacked and delivered.

Freight Paid Offer No. 1

We will prepay all freight on orders amounting to 300 pounds to be shipped at one time to any freight station in Pennsylvania, West Va., Dela., R. I., Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, N. Y., Mass., N. J. and Conn.

Freight Paid Offer No. 2

If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory, and order 300 pounds or more, we allow 20c per 100 pounds to help pay freight charges. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

When Seed is to be Forwarded by Parcel Post, add for Postage as per following Schedule :

From Landisville, Pennsylvania—

To any Post Office in	{ Penna.—Delaware—Maryland—New Jersey— District of Columbia.....	{ 5c for the first lb. 1c for each additional lb. Limit 50 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ New York—Va.—West Va.—Mass.—Conn.— R. I.....	{ 6c for the first lb. 2c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Ohio—Mich.—Ind.—Ky.—N. C.—S. C.—Me. —N. H.—Vermont	{ 7c for the first lb. 4c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Iowa—Wis.—Ill.—Ark.—Mo.—Tenn.—Miss.— Ga.—Alabama—Florida.....	{ 8c for the first lb. 6c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Minn.—N. Dak.—S. Dak.—Neb.—Kans.— Okla.—La.	{ 9c for the first lb. 8c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Mont.—Wyo.—Col.—Texas—New Mexico	{ 10c per lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Wash.—Oreg.—Idaho—Calif.—Nevada—Utah —Arizona	{ 12c per lb. Limit 20 lbs.

In calculating postage, add one pound for packing to the actual weight of seed to be mailed.

Price Changes. We omit quotations of seed from our catalog. This is due to the constant changes in values and our desire to quote very closely. A separate "Price List" showing prices is mailed with catalog. If you delay placing your order, ask us for latest "Price List" when you are ready. "Price Lists" will be mailed as often as you ask for them.

Reference. "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's" Mercantile Agencies, The Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa., First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any business firm in Landisville, any Farm Paper carrying our advertisement.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Draft, or Cash by registered mail. Your check will be acceptable if you have money in bank.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.

HOFFMAN'S SEED WHEAT

This is the 18th season for "Hoffman's Seed Wheat." In the first, 17 years ago, the seed wheat sold could have been grown on less than three acres of Hoffman's Homestead Farm. In the second season more orders were received than could be filled from the product of the entire farm. In the following years, careful farmers whose lands adjoined "Hoffman's Homestead Farm" were enlisted in the work of growing Seed Wheat. Stock seed was furnished them from "Hoffman Homestead Farm." Contracts were made requiring the greatest care under the closest supervision. The reputation of "Hoffman Seed Wheat" spread rapidly and even with the increased yearly output orders could only be filled, in part. In these later years more than a thousand acres of Lancaster County lands are devoted to growing "Hoffman's Seed Wheat," yet the annual production is not equal to the demand.

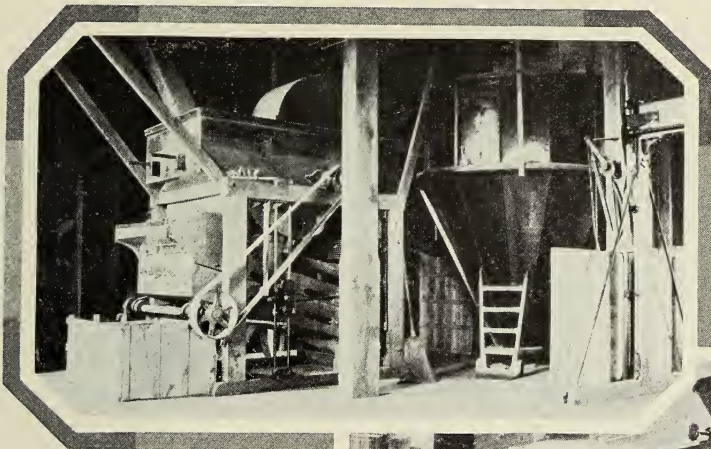
Much attention has been given to varieties. Scores of different wheats have been thoroughly tried out. The worthy kinds have been retained and improved; those with serious faults have been cut out. This process of elimination, carried on for years, has left only the best. The half dozen varieties now grown by us and offered on the following pages are indeed select—worthy of a place on every well conducted farm where winter wheat is part of the rotation.

The vigor and vitality of "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" more than anything else is responsible for its wide popularity. "Hoffman's Seed Wheat," when taken from Lancaster County to the South, West or North, carries with it power to resist unfavorable conditions of climate and weather—power to yield big crops of grain and straw. Many wheat farmers now buy "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" annually, even though they do not change varieties. Others renew their seed biennially. All do it for profit, which they receive in increased yields.

The hardiness and productiveness of "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" are probably due to the vicissitudes of Lancaster County weather and climate under which it grows. There are extremes of heat and cold—warm rains following heavy snows—alternate freezing and thawing—blizzards and heat waves. "Hoffman's Seed Wheat," surviving these conditions, is ingrafted with strength to reproduce itself in vigor, health, and abundance, wherever taken to be sown.

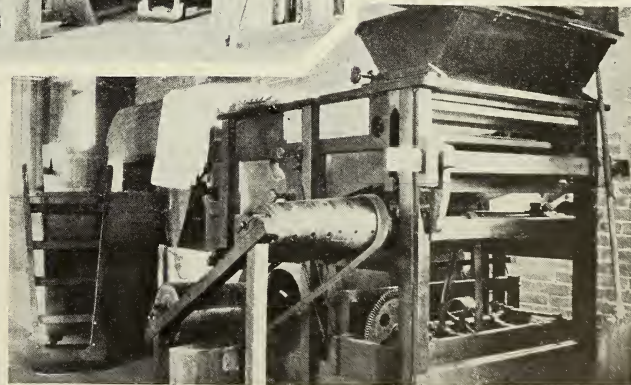
"Hoffman's Seed Wheat" is clean. No labor or expense is spared to insure this quality.

Clean stock seed is used for our own seeding. Only clean land is devoted to wheat culture. Fields are hand cleaned when necessary before harvest. Unusual precautions are taken



while threshing. From the farms the wheat is taken to our warehouse, lately enlarged to 170 ft in length, where it is cleaned through three large machines that include every modern principle of seed cleaning.

First, the wheat passes through a ball-bearing,

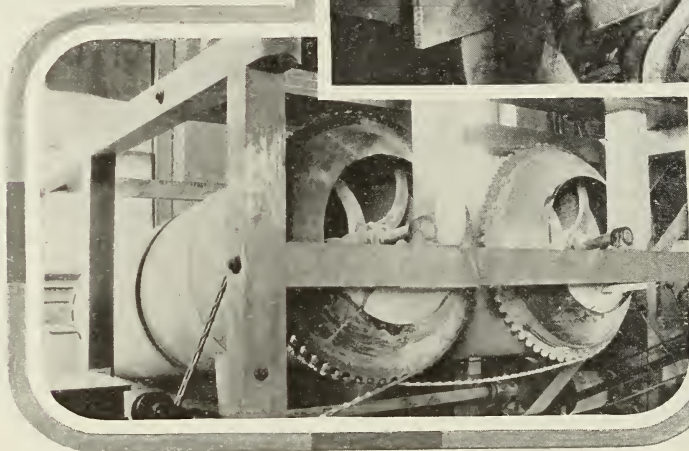
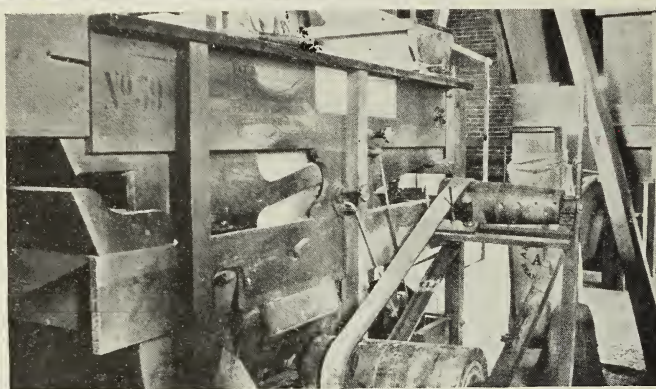




motor driven "Wolf" Cleaner, equipped with two suction legs, powerful fan and nest of screens.

Next the wheat enters a "Howe" Double Cylinder Cleaner, with indents that fairly pick out, as if by hand, every cockle seed and broken grain.

Last, the wheat goes through an electric driven,



large size "Clipper," passing through and over large screens, automatically cleaned by moving brushes and finally falling in thin sheets into the cone pulley controlled "Clipper" air shaft, which makes the final delicate separation and delivers Seed Wheat—clean, graded, unsurpassed, if not unequalled.

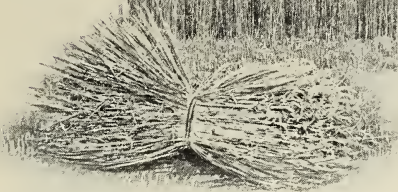
Cost of Changing Seed. This is so slight that there is no excuse for any one sticking to "run out" seed. Those sowing their own Seed Wheat will probably retain two bushels per acre, worth in normal times \$2.00 for milling. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" will, on account of superior grade and stooing properties reach just as far as the two bushels of common wheat saved by the average farmer. The cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" under normal market conditions is from \$2.25 to \$2.70, depending on variety. The actual outlay, therefore, of a change to "Hoffman's Seed Wheat" is only 25c to 80c per acre. In most cases, this includes freight, and in all cases it includes bags. 25c to 80c is the cost of changing seed per acre.

If you increase your yield one bushel per acre you will make a good rate of interest on your investment. The increase is more likely to be ten bushels. Thousands of others have done this—it is only fair to presume that you can do it. You needn't fear lower prices on account of over production. Only a small percentage of farmers will take time to even consider the business end of wheat growing.

Varieties of Wheat. Those who turn over these pages expecting to find fabulous stories of miraculous wheat that yields seven-fold or that can be grown with as little as a peck of seed per acre will be disappointed. Some years ago "Alaska" Wheat was sold at \$20 00 per bushel, with a promise that it would yield 100 to 200 bushels per acre. No such weird wheat stories are recorded here. Nor do we offer a wheat with such stooing qualities as has been claimed during recent years for the "Marvelous" variety. We learn that this season a seven-headed wheat, to be called "Titanic," will make its appearance with the usual false claims for yielding possibilities.

This list offers nothing that can match the claims that have been made for "Alaska," "Marvelous" or "Titanic."

"Hoffman's Seed Wheat" includes the very heaviest yielding varieties known. Any wheat grower not now getting satisfactory results from his efforts will find a new profit, as well as a new pleasure, by changing to "Hoffman's Seed Wheat."



Leap's Prolific

Beardless.
Chaff—white.
Grain—hard, large, dark.
Straw—long, stiff.
Ripens—early.
Sow only 1½ bu. per acre.

“Leap's Prolific” leads our list of winter wheat varieties. This should nowise reflect upon the other very valuable kinds offered. We believe “Leap's Prolific” has a slight advantage over the other bald sorts. The advantage comes not so much from superiority of yield as from the fact that it lacks faults. Nearly every great wheat has some slight fault. Possibly “Leap's Prolific” can be improved upon in some of its characteristics, but it has not as yet shown a single defect to detract from its reputation as an all 'round valuable variety.

“Leap's Prolific” came originally from the Shenadoah Valley of Virginia, where it enjoyed quite a local reputation, as long as six years ago. We brought it to Lancaster County and have grown it three successive years. In the fall of 1913, we had four of our growers plant “Leap's Prolific” under various conditions. The land was quite fertile and attention was paid to the thorough preparation of soil, but only a moderate amount of fertilizer (200 lbs. per acre) was applied. Closely graded “Leap's Prolific” Seed was sown at the rate of 1¼ bushels per acre. The fields were sown between September 25th and October 5th. In the summer of 1914 the four fields yielded as follows:—

Mr. Minnich's	10 acres yielded 441 bu.
Mr. Irvin's	14 acres yielded 519 bu.
Mr. Christ Nolt's	12 acres yielded 457 bu.
Mr. Sam Nolt's	12 acres yielded 554 bu.

These wheats, as you will note, yielded from 37 to 46 bushels per acre. The average for the four fields totaling 48 acres was above 40 bushels per acre.

The harvest of 1915 gave results averaging nearly as high as the above upon a much larger acreage.

As this is being prepared, the harvest of 1916 is in progress. Actual yields cannot be given, but there is every evidence of a crop that will thresh out 40 bushels per acre in every field that has fertility and to which intelligent methods of culture were applied. The illustrations given here of “Leap's Prolific” are from actual photographs of the crop. We have on “Hoffman's Homestead Farm” and among our growers field of “Leap's Prolific” that we feel confident will register yields close to 50 bushels per acre. With three successive seasons to judge from, we feel justified in claiming that “Leap's Prolific” is indeed “prolific” and cannot be surpassed for ability to yield heavy crops of grain by any other variety.

(Continued on Next Page)



Only Light Seeding Required

“Leap’s Prolific” need not be seeded heavily. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre is sufficient, even though you now find it necessary to use two bushels of common wheat per acre. Some of our best yields were sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. Three years of observation teaches us that $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels may be a safer amount to seed than $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. Don’t sow more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. “Leap’s Prolific,” produced in Lancaster County and graded through our cleaners, stools out strongly, roots deeply, each grain producing a great bunch of stalks. You can start growing “Leap’s Prolific” at little expense, owing to the light seeding required. If you have reserved two bushels of common wheat to sow per acre, you can sell it for milling and find the proceeds nearly enough to invest in our “Leap’s Prolific” at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. In this way, common seed of doubtful value may be exchanged with slight outlay of cash for a valuable variety that has established an enviable record for heavy yield.



Field of Leap’s Prolific

“Leap’s Prolific” is Free of Faults

You have noted that other great wheats that yield well, nearly always have some one (sometimes more than one) of the following faults: Lateness, soft straw, small or soft grains, tendency to shatter, short straw. None of these defects can be charged against “Leap’s Prolific”

The straw is exceedingly stiff.

It ripens early—the straw and grain—maturing together.

The grain is large, dark red—of the old longberry type. Few smooth chaff wheats are so pretty in the grain.

Milling qualities are entirely satisfactory.

The grain does not shatter easily, the glumes being closed and close together.

Straw is long—yields great tonnage.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

This matter is important. If soil is not thoroughly worked best results cannot be secured even if best seed is sown and abundant fertilizer applied. The ground should be plowed and thoroughly pulverized. The soil should then be compacted—a condition best brought about by rolling. This will press out the air spaces underneath where seed is to be deposited. When wheat stubble or sod must be plowed—the plowing should be done early so that the benefit of rains may be had to settle same before soil is finally prepared for seeding. Tillage cannot well be overdone. All clods should be broken up. The first tender roots of the wheat plant cannot do well among clods and when they must subsist under such surroundings a slender wheat plant is started.



“Leap’s Prolific” is Hardy

Lancaster County winters are fickle. There is extreme cold—then warm thaws. Often wheat is unprotected by snow and subjected to severe winter blasts. Even under these severe conditions, “Leap’s Prolific” comes through without damage, making a vigorous growth early in the Spring almost regardless of winter conditions. Customers who sowed “Leap’s Prolific” in New York State and the colder portions of Pennsylvania last season report that it escaped damage from the severe cold that prevailed.

White Beardless Heads

The chaff is a beautiful white and the heads therefore are of the same color. Straw is long—not extremely long—but above the average smooth variety. This, with its stooling qualities, makes it a great straw producer. Heads are not abnormally long but are built up close and square from base to tip. The height of the straw and heads of a “Leap’s Prolific” field of wheat are very uniform. This is a desirable characteristic and evidence of full yield.

Not Unlike the Old Fultz

There is a marked resemblance to the old “Fultz” in “Leap’s Prolific”—chaff is the same color—stands up well like the old “Fultz”—long straw—but the grain is decidedly larger and the yield under like conditions far greater than the old “Fultz.”

Business and Pleasure Back of “Leap’s Prolific”

We commend “Leap’s Prolific” to the business farmer who wants to grow wheat he will be pleased to show to his friends—wheat his friends will have pleasure in seeing—wheat that will show a profit. There can be neither business nor pleasure in wheat unless there is real profit.

There is Profit in “Leap’s Prolific”

See Price List. Not Less than 1½ bu. Sold.

SMOOTH OR BEARDED VARIETIES

Which do the best? There can’t be a definite answer. In some communities Bearded varieties seem to thrive better than the Smooth. In others the Smooth varieties are preferred. The average Bearded variety will be safer to sow on light, thin soils than the average Smooth sorts.

On very rich soils the average Smooth varieties will stand up better than the Bearded sorts. As a rule Bearded varieties do not shell so freely as the average Smooth wheats. There are marked exceptions to these rules. We offer Smooth wheats that do not shatter easily and that thrive on thin soils. Also Bearded wheats that stand up and yield heavily on rich soils. Varieties that shell easily are generally big yielders and a little care in handling will reduce the loss to a minimum. No one should despise a variety of wheat because it has a fault. The best wheat may have a single fault that will be as nothing aside of its many strong advantages.



Lancaster Fulcaster

Bearded.
Chaff—white.
Grain—large, hard, longberry type, plump, dark red.
Straw—long, stiff.
Ripens—early.
Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

Lancaster Fulcaster is rightly one of the most popular bearded wheats. It is a variety that under our care and supervision was improved by years of selection from the old "Fulcaster." It is one of the purest wheats now being offered. "Lancaster Fulcaster" is

A Reliable Yielder Year After Year

In years when all conditions are against successful crops this variety proves its reliability by making good average yields in spite of adverse conditions.

Suitable Alike for Both Rich and Thin Soils

There are few other varieties that will do quite as well on soils of average fertility. Farmers who are not able to raise even fair crops on rather thin soils should substitute "Lancaster Fulcaster." The change will insure him against wheat failures. Under such conditions Lancaster Fulcaster will produce a satisfactory crop of straw and a surprising crop of grain. The grain will be of the finest quality, a genuine long berry, dark red and hard. A peculiarity of this variety is, that on thin soils the grain will be of full size. Cleaned Lancaster Fulcaster wheat **weighs 63 pounds per stroked bushel**, and there is no wheat grown that is better liked by the millers. Here in Lancaster County, Lancaster Fulcaster is a favorite variety. It is alike popular for rich soils, for average soils and for poor soils. We claim for Lancaster Fulcaster hardiness to carry it safely through extreme winters and vitality to withstand attacks of insect pests and disease. If the wheat growers of the United States who are now growing as little as fifteen bushels per acre could be persuaded to abandon the common varieties they now sow and substitute "Lancaster Fulcaster" wheat on their farms, they would produce such an increase of grain that the average yield of the country would rise to the extent of a hundred million bushels.

In the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station 4 years test of 17 varieties **Fulcaster led all the Bearded Varieties**, yielding 33.8 bus. per acre for the four years. It was slightly exceeded by Harvest King (smooth) described herein, and by Dawson Golden Chaff (smooth) a soft white variety. In a 19 year test at the same station, of five varieties, Reliable, Ontario, Wonder, Dietz, Longberry, Fultz and Fulcaster, the latter variety led and gave an average yield for the 19 years (from 1890 to 1909) of 31.7 bus. per acre—more than double the average yield of wheat in the United States. Fulcaster yielded at Tennessee University in 1900, 41.66 bus. per acre. At Kentucky State College Station 1901, a yield of 45.2 bus. was secured per acre.

Our stock of Lancaster Fulcaster Seed is clean and graded. The price is low for the reason that it is a favorite variety among our contract growers. They like to grow it regardless of the premium we pay them on account of its hardiness, productiveness and reliability. Prices—See Price List.





Four-Rowed Fultz

Beardless.
Chaff—white.
Grain—hard, medium size, red, plump.
Straw—medium to long, very stiff.
Ripens—extremely early.

Here is a standard rather than new variety. From the time we commenced growing and selling it nine years ago this wheat has steadily gained in popularity and at present occupies a fixed place among first class wheats from which it cannot be dislodged. It has a record for reliability of yield in moderate to rich soils that give Four-Rowed Fultz high rank among winter wheats. It succeeds in soils of any character that are reasonably fertile and is

Unsurpassed by any Variety for Earliness and Stiffness of Straw

It yields heavily year after year. 40 bushel yields per acre for several years in succession on the same farm are not uncommon. Four-Rowed Fultz is extremely hardy. It stands the winters. It stools out in the spring and makes a strong, dark green, healthy growth. It ripens early—no other variety is earlier—and it is one of the best all around wheats now grown.

The heads are a beautiful white more compactly built than the old Fultz heads—often there are four kernels in a row on each side. The spikelets are so closely built up that the Four-Rowed Fultz heads contain much more wheat than equal sized heads of other wheats.

Is your farm so rich that all wheats you sow lodge badly? If so, this is the variety for you. Its straw is so thick and thick-walled that it stands up against anything. On such lands Four-Rowed Fultz will not only stand up but will yield enormous crops. On poor land this variety will not be long in straw or large in head. There are better varieties for poor soils. On average to rich soils Four-Rowed Fultz will give straw of great length, will stool out wonderfully, making a thick growth and will be crowned with heads that are wide and compactly built, full of hard wheat of good milling qualities. Four-Rowed Fultz is a wheat that can be introduced at little cost because of the small quantity needed to sow per acre—not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. See Price List. Not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sold.

Here are a Few Lines from Four-Rowed Fultz Growers

I am well pleased with my Four-Rowed Fultz. If I had my whole crop with it, I would have been better off.
Johnson City, Tenn. W. J. B.
I like the Four-Rowed Fultz purchased from you through J. H. D. very much. I grow 23 acres of it each year. It always
grades No 2 Red (highest grade market wheat). Carmichael, Md. R. C. B.
The Four-Rowed Fultz I bought of you last year outyielded my other wheat by 7 bus per acre, and ripened a week earlier
than any other variety. Noble, Ill. H. D., Sr.

Orders must be for such quantities than can be filled with bags of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.



Golden Wave

Bearded.
 Chaff—amber brown.
 Grain—plump, red, large.
 Straw—tall, very stiff.
 Ripens—early.
 Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.



THIS new bearded wheat is offered for the first time. We believe it possesses characteristics that will eventually make it lead all other bearded wheats.

“Golden Wave” is one of the banner yielders. It could not find its way in our catalog unless it had promise of heavy yield.

There are some soils upon which bearded wheat outyields smooth chaff varieties. Some of these soils are so fertile that a bearded variety of extraordinary strength of straw is required. It is in this point that the “Golden Wave” has the better of most other bearded wheats that have come under our observation. “Golden Wave” stands up to allow good work with a binder. There is not a fault to be found in “Golden Wave” unless it is a fault to grow bearded.

The illustrations of “Golden Wave” shown herein are from actual photographs. No better evidence of big crops can be presented than these harvest scenes.

We are going to sow heavily of “Golden Wave” this Fall and our seed stock to sell will be limited. See Price List. Not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sold. Seed is packed in $1\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 — $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. bags.



HOW MUCH TO SOW PER ACRE

This is different in different communities. Some of our best customers sow as little as a bushel—others as much as two bushels. We believe that if good, plump, graded seed is sown, that the quantity may be greatly reduced. Varieties differ as to their stooling properties. Wheat large in the berry requires more bushels per acre than wheat small in the berry. As a rule wheat growers sow too much rather than too little.



Red Wave

Beardless.
 Chaff—red.
 Grain—hard, large, dark red.
 Straw—long, very stiff.
 Ripens—mid-season.

Too much cannot be said in favor of "Red Wave." Any list of the best wheats must include "Red Wave." Hundreds of our customers have introduced it upon their farms with immense profit. There are communities in Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia where Red Wave has supplanted nearly all other varieties. Red Wave does well in all kinds of soils and our observations are that it is **Especially Profitable in Sandy and Gravelly Situations.**

Red Wave was Originated by Mr. A. N. Jones, of New York, who was given first place by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an originator and improver of American wheats. Red Wave is one of the best of Mr. Jones' productions. Red Wave is a cross between Early Red Clawson and an un-named cross-breed of Russian parentage.

Red Wave is bald wheat. We never saw another bald wheat that produced such long heads; namely four to six inches. The bunch shown on back cover of this book is from a photograph showing natural size. The grain is large, red, and has fine milling qualities.

Red Wave Does Not Shell Easily. It is covered by a thick brown chaff that protects the grain from shelling.

Red Wave Produces Longer Straw than any other bald wheat we ever knew. This straw is a beautiful yellow, and in spite of its length and the large head it must carry, **it will not Lodge Easily.**

A field of Red Wave growing as it does higher than the fields that surround it, and surmounted with the longest wheat heads, becomes a wonderful sight. If you are the first in your section to produce such a field you will **Make Money Selling Your Entire Crop for Seed** without effort.

See Price List.

Russian Red

Brown, smooth heads.
Hard, medium sized, dark red.
Long, stiff straw. Early.
Sow 1½ bushel per acre.

This is an extremely hardy wheat of the same type as Pool and Harvest King. It has seldom been attacked with rust and seems always free of disease.

Russian Red yields heavily. Straw is stiff and of good length. Responds to heavy fertilizer but gives a good account of itself where soils are only of average fertility. It is early to mature. The berry is well enclosed, which protects it from free shelling.

There is much more to commend "Russia. Red" than we have space to tell. Any wheat included in this list has more than ordinary merit

See Price List.



Green Head Russian Red



Field of Price's Wonder

Price's Wonder

Chaff—white.

Grain—large, plump, dark red, superior milling qualities.

Straw—tall, even, stiff.

Ripens—medium early.

Sow 1¼ bu. per acre.

Originated by Prof. R. H. Price of Virginia, who worked with it five years, during which it yielded one-third more wheat than other kinds of wheat growing near it under like conditions. The director of the Experiment Station at Blacksburg, who saw "Price's Wonder," certified that this wheat excelled all others coming under his observation.

It is now three years since we brought "Price's Wonder" to Lancaster County. In that time one of our growers, Mr. Erb, grew 671 bushels on 16 acres, and Mr. Nolt grew 481 bushels on 12 acres.

"Price's Wonder" is very hardy, as well as prolific. The straw is tall and stiff. Stalks are of even length, with heads of wheat uniform. The grain is of good size, hard, well covered with chaff, and does not shatter.

"Price's Wonder" stools better than the average bearded varieties. 1¼ to 1½ bushels per acre is sufficient.

This is a very worthy variety and should have more space to commend it properly. See Price List.

Mammoth White Rye

This well known standard winter rye hardly needs any description. It has a nice dark brown kernel covered with white chaff. Straw is exceedingly long and stands up well. Should be sown 1½ bushels per acre for best results. Rye is more reliable than wheat. It may be sown extremely late in the fall and its hardiness protects it against any conditions of climate or weather. Rye is grown for green manure, a cover crop, for pasture (fall and spring), as well as for a grain crop. We have fine stocks, clean and sound. See Price List.

WHEN TO SOW

There is a tendency to sow too early. In the North wheat should not be sown until after the first frost. No special time can be set. Much depends on climate, season, condition of soil, etc. Judgment must be used and the best time to sow cannot always be known until after seed time.



TIMOTHY SEED

Timothy is the most popular grass for fall seeding. It is sown everywhere with winter wheat in the fall. Some farmers sow Clover along with Timothy others sow Timothy in the fall with wheat and follow with a seeding of Clover Seed the following spring. Timothy is a valuable grass. It is easily established. Seed is inexpensive. Timothy and Clover do well together and in the East is used for both hay and pasture more than any other grass or combination of grasses.

Good Timothy Seed is Essential

for success in farming Timothy. Seed should be clean and of strong germination. Seed of low germination may come up and live, but produce stalks of weak and uncertain growth. Sown alone, 6 to 8 quarts per acre is required. When Clover Seed is to be added in the spring, only four to six quarts of Timothy should be seeded.

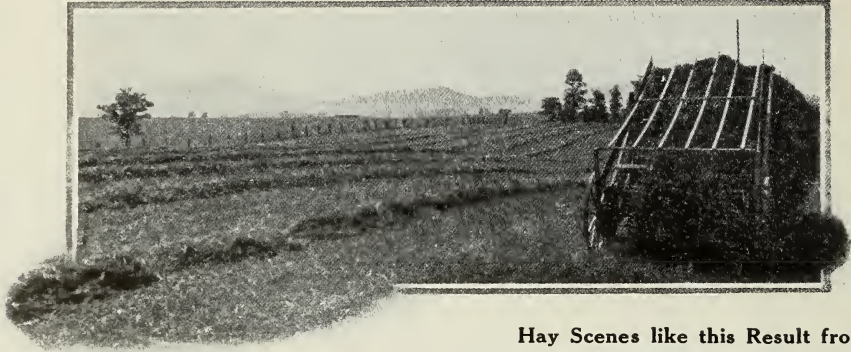
Three grades of seed are handled by us. Our cheaper grades must not be confounded with the many low grades on the market. All of our seed is above the average—free from dangerous weed seed—and fit to sow.

“Safe” Timothy, as its name indicates, is “Safe” to sow. It always runs above 99% in purity, and the greater part of the 1% of impurity is made up of other agricultural seed such as Clover or Alsike which do no harm. “Safe” Timothy will suit the buyer who desires to save without running any risk of serious weeds.

“Farmers Choice” Timothy is both clean and strong in germination. It runs 99.60 to 99.90 in purity and is a real fancy grade—better than the average so called “first grade” seed offered by the average country dealer. “Farmers Choice” has been sold by us for years to the satisfaction of our growing trade.

“North-West” Timothy is not usually cleaner or higher in germination than “Farmers Choice.” It is the best

seed that comes from the states of the far Northwest. This seed has extraordinary style as to color and will please those very discriminating farmers who want seed of extraordinary grade, even at a strong premium in price. If we can't furnish “North-West” when you order same we will substitute “Farmers Choice” and refund the difference in price.



Hay Scenes like this Result from
Use of Good Seed

CLOVER SEED

Medium Red Clover. Known also as "little red" and "June" Clover. It is the common red clover so well known and so largely grown in every section of the United States. It is the most popular grass for spring seeding and along with Timothy forms a combination from which 90% of the hay is made. Sow 4 to 6 quarts per acre.

"**Safe**" is 99 to 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ % in purity. Free of dangerous weed seed and better in quality than the average Clover Seed sown.

"**Extra**" runs 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ % in purity and is first class seed that will suit the particular farmer. "Extra" Clover is one of the popular brands that has brought us a tremendous trade from the high class farmers served by us.

"**Northwest**" is as clean (not generally cleaner) than "Extra." As its name indicates, it comes from the far Northwest States adjacent to the Canadian line and Rocky Mountains. "Northwest" seed has superior powers of endurance because of the severe conditions under which it is grown.

Mammoth Clover. Known also as "Pea Vine" and "Sapling." This variety appears just like the Medium Red. It grows a little taller and ranker—does better on thin soils. Does not last as long as the Medium Red variety. Sow four to six quarts per acre.

Crimson Clover is one of the legumes grown largely for soil improvement. It is an annual. Should be sown early in fall to make a cover crop and green manure to turn under the following May or June. It may be seeded in corn fields at last cultivation or by itself in July or August following some summer crop. Crimson Clover should not be seeded with grain crops if the grain crop is to be left for harvest. Sow one peck per acre.

Alsike Clover is fast coming into favor. It is sown mixed with other clovers and catches easily. It makes a fine hay on account of its fine stems. Blossoms almost white. Seeds are small and lighter seeding is required than other clovers.

Economical Mixture. This is made of one-half Clover, one-fourth Alsike and one-fourth Timothy Seed. This is a valuable combination for many purposes. It is economical in price. Free of dangerous weeds—however, cleaning process is not as perfect on account of difference in size and weight of the three grasses out of which it is made.

Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*—White Blossom). Has come into favor and won a place in agriculture. It is a legume. Will thrive where other legumes fail as rich soil is not required. It is biennial and readily eaten by stock if turned in early in Spring when they will quickly learn to eat it. It is valuable also for hay. For hay purposes it must be cut before fully ripe. Will grow from four to six feet tall. It is easily started on land that contains lime. The seed should be inoculated. See page 16. Sow Spring or Fall. Cover one-half inch and roll. Use twenty pounds hulled seed per acre. There is nothing better to bring a worn out field into farmable condition at little labor than Biennial White Blossom *Melilotus*. It is worthy any good farmer's attention for this purpose. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Indica*—Yellow Blossom). This is an annual. We doubt its value and do not handle it.

White Clover. Suitable for lawns. High Grade Seed. Price—See List.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures. The right grasses—from 12 to 16 in number—in the right proportions are used to make up these mixtures. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the summer and last until late fall. If the sowing is for hay several cuttings may be made during the first season. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. These mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing, 32 lbs. per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for well drained upland sowing, which is called High-land Mixture—the other for lowland meadows, which is called Lowland Mixture. See Price List.

Red Top. This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring and ripens with timothy. It is a strong grass. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Red Top Seed is sold both solid and in the chaff. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre of solid seed or 20 to 30 lbs. in the chaff. The heavy seed weighs 30 lbs. per bu. The light seed weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This fine-bladed, rich green, nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows most rapidly in cool weather but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixtures and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone; however, we prefer our Lawn Grass Mixture for lawn purposes and for hay or pasture purposes we advocate that other quicker growing grasses be sown with it. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Canada Blue Grass. Very much like the Kentucky except that it is coarser, grows a little more rapidly—good for hay and pasture but not so desirable for lawns. Price—See Latest Price List.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses. It is valuable both for hay and pasture. It is very succulent and nourishing and is more leafy and of greater length than most other grasses. Orchard Grass grows quickly and bears close cutting and close pasturing. It begins its growth early in the Spring and continues right up till late Fall. It will last for years without the necessity of re-sowing. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall on any kind of soil that is not actually covered with water. Two bushels are required to sow an acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Hoffman Lawn Grass. You will get the best possible results with this Lawn Mixture. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses that will produce a green even sward most beautiful in its rich green color and fine texture. Many of the most expensive grasses are used in our mixture. It is not possible to put up a high grade reliable Lawn Grass without using the finest bladed grasses in liberal proportion. Our Lawn Grass is put up with the view of getting the best possible results regardless of the cost of the mixture. Lawns may be started at any time but the results will be surest if same is sown either very early in the Spring or in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 200 square feet. Upon large lawns 100 lbs. may be used per acre. Prices—See Latest Price List.

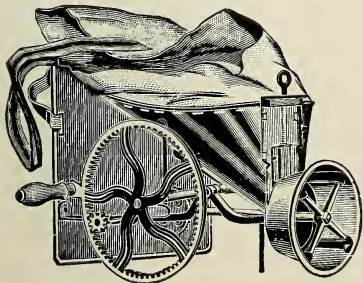
English Rye Grass. Also sold under the more general name of Perennial Rye Grass. Is an extremely valuable grass that makes a rapid growth. Adapted to all soils. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Is a good one for mixtures. Does well with Orchard Grass. When sown alone 30 to 40 lbs. per acre is required. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Bromus Inermis. This grass came originally from Russia. It is now grown largely in the West, where it has become one of the most popular grasses. It is a perennial grass that will stand for years on the same ground without renewing. It wants a rich soil for best results. May be sown from early Spring to late Fall. It withstands heat, drought and frost. It is alike valuable for pasture and hay. Both hay and pasture is greatly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. It roots so deeply that it is enabled to thrive on the driest soils. It is a good one to sow with other grasses. Bromus Inermis is entitled by its many merits to more general use in the East. Sow two to three bus. per acre. It weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass. Here is a tall rank grass that may be grown on soils that are inferior. It grows quickly and makes a good hay or pasture. It is hardy and will last for years without resowing. It is so deeply rooted that it will withstand drought of any length. This grass becomes green very early in the Spring and remains green late in the Fall. This grass should be more generally known for it is certainly a valuable variety and worthy of the attention of the best farmers. It weighs from 11 to 14 lbs. per bu. Sow from 2 to 3 bu. per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top and similar grasses. It is more expensive than the rye grasses but really one of the most valuable on our list. Prices—See Latest Price List.

Growing Your Own Clover Seed

If you have produced Clovers or other grass seed on your own farm you are fortunate, provided you are fitted with a Cleaner to make it **fit to sow**. If you don't have a suitable Cleaner let us sell you a "Clipper," fully described and quoted on inside of back cover of this catalogue.



The "Cahoon" Seed Sower

"The Cahoon" Seed Sower

"The Cahoon" is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. We send them to our customers packed up in corrugated fibre boxes, by parcel post, postage prepaid for \$3.50 each.

National Seeder is accurate, light in weight and inexpensive. Not as durable as the "Cahoon," but if oiled carefully will do good work a long time. Price \$1.00, postage prepaid.



ALFALFA.

The popularity of Alfalfa continues. Its success has been clearly established. It is the most wonderful crop now in cultivation. Alfalfa growing can't be overdone. Prices of Alfalfa hay, Alfalfa meal, Alfalfa lands, have not declined with the spread of Alfalfa culture. In time the annual product of Alfalfa hay in this country will rival in value our wheat, corn and oats crops. Nearly every farm will eventually produce some Alfalfa. Even now a field of Alfalfa on a farm enhances the farm's value. The name Alfalfa Farm at once conveys ideas of great farm values. When you point out a successful Alfalfa farmer you are invariably showing a prosperous man. The very name Alfalfa is becoming synonymous with wealth and prosperity.

Alfalfa excels every other forage crop—in yield per acre—in feeding value—as a drouth resister—as a soil enricher. Here in the East it may be cut three times a year. It will yield three to six tons of the most valuable hay each season. Alfalfa is rich in protein and equal in feeding value to bran. The first cost of starting an Alfalfa field is considerable, but when this cost is divided up between the five to eight years that the field will last without reseed-ing it becomes smaller for each year's crop than it cost to grow other crops that must be seeded annually or biennially.

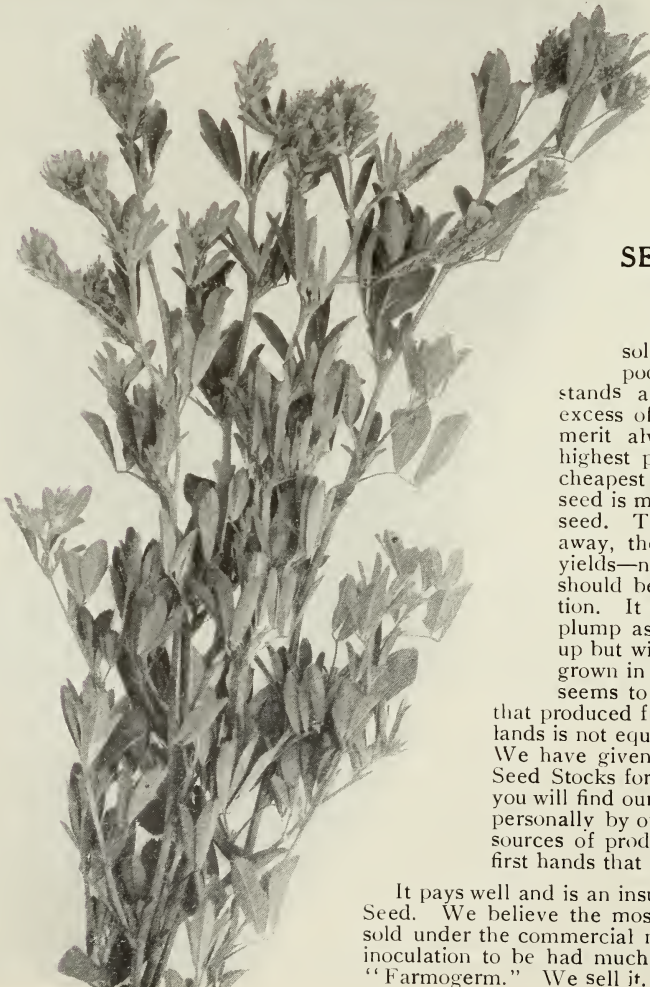
An important characteristic of Alfalfa is that it does not impoverish the land upon which it is grown. There is really a constant gain in soil fertility while crop after crop is being removed. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen because it gets it from the air. Nitrogen is the most important element in the soil and the one most likely to give out under the strain of growing most other crops. Alfalfa gathers all it needs and deposits great quantities in the soil. A peculiarity of the Alfalfa plant is its long tap root, which has

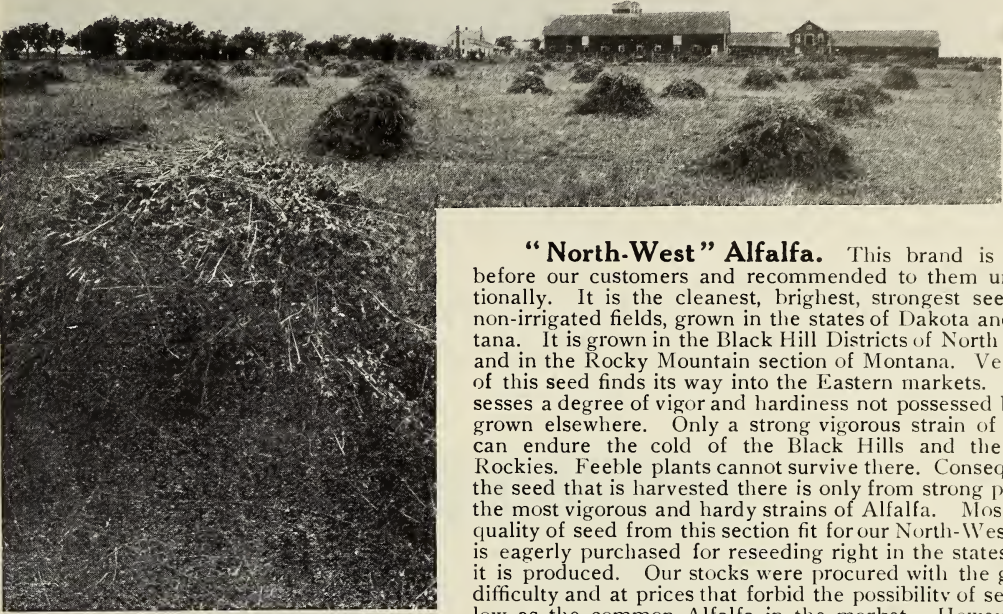
been known to reach many feet into the subsoil. Unlike most other farm crops, Alfalfa makes nearly all of its growth below ground the first season. The deep penetrating roots bring up from the subsoils phosphorus and potash and store it near the top soil for use of succeeding crops. Our Spring Catalog gives very full instructions for growing Alfalfa. If you do not have a copy we will gladly send you one if you ask for it.

SELECTION OF SEED OF MOST IMPORTANCE

Unfortunately, good Alfalfa seed is not sold from every country store. Indeed, poor seed has been the cause of many poor stands and failures. There has never been an excess of real good seeds. Alfalfa Seed of real merit always sells high in price. Indeed, the highest priced seed in the market is usually the cheapest and safest. The loss resulting from poor seed is much greater than the difference in cost of seed. The loss comes from the labor thrown away, the time sacrificed, and the disappointing yields—not to speak of weeds introduced. Seed should be clean as possible and high in germination. It should be largely bright in color and as plump as possible. A shrunken seed may come up but will never make a real strong plant. Seed grown in the short seasons of the Northern border seems to start better and stronger and surer than that produced further South. Seed produced on irrigated lands is not equal to that produced on unirrigated lands. We have given special attention to selection of Alfalfa Seed Stocks for our 1916 trade. On the following pages you will find our brands described. These were gathered personally by our representative, who went right to the sources of production and selected stocks of seed from first hands that can be relied upon.

It pays well and is an insurance against failure to inoculate Alfalfa Seed. We believe the most highly bred cultures on the market are sold under the commercial name of "Farmogerm." There is other inoculation to be had much lower in price, but we advise the use of "Farmogerm." We sell it. See description and prices on page 16.





Alfalfa from "North-West" Field

of the common brands; so that the use of this hardy strain of Alfalfa from the Black Hills and North Rockies is really a matter of economy. Stocks of the strain are limited. If you order "North-West" state whether we may substitute if sold out. See "Latest Price List."

"Extra" Alfalfa. This brand must not be considered a second grade. Less than one-fourth of the Alfalfa Seed produced in America is eligible for sale under this brand name "Extra." This grade seldom finds its way into seed stores—even those that have several grades of Alfalfa. "Extra" is American grown. Some of it is produced well to the North. It comes from non-irrigated soils. "Extra" Alfalfa is clean of dangerous weed seeds. Germination is high. It is strong and vigorous and in these essentials we know of no grade of seed that excels it except our "North-West." See "Latest Price List."

"Safe" Alfalfa. "Safe" Alfalfa is equal to the best quality of seed sold by the great majority of seed merchants. It is not equal to our "Extra" or "North-West" but matches the Alfalfa sold all over the country as 1st Grade, Prime, Fancy, and Choice. As its name indicates, it is Safe to sow, for it will germinate, and it is high in purity. See "Latest Price List."

Imported Alfalfa. Half the Alfalfa sold in America is imported. It can usually be detected by its lack of gloss. We would greatly prefer American seed when it is to be had. Imported seed must not be derided, as there are years when the American Grown Stocks are not in sufficient supply and then imported seed is freely used. Our Imported Alfalfa is first grade. See "Latest Price List."

"Grimm" Alfalfa. A German emigrant, by name Wendelin Grimm, came to Minnesota many years ago and brought with him from Europe some Alfalfa Seed that produced fields of more than ordinary hardiness and productiveness. Grimm's location was near Minneapolis and his Alfalfa fields withstood the rigors of winter that either froze out or thinned out his neighbor's fields. Seed produced from Grimm's fields possessed more vigor than other seed and achieved more than a local reputation. It is claimed for Grimm's Alfalfa that it has larger crowns and a more spreading root system and that Grimm Alfalfa will start better in undrained, wet locations. The reputation of Grimm Alfalfa was made before the splendid hardy and prolific strains were developed in the Black Hills and North Rockies, and at present these new Alfalfas produced in Dakota and Montana are close competitors with the Grimm strain. Of late years, climatic conditions in Minnesota were unfavorable for the production of Alfalfa Seed so that Grimm seed is very scarce and held at almost prohibitive prices.

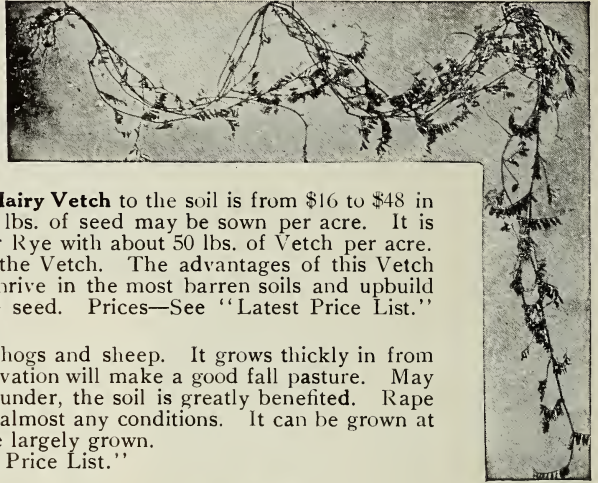
We have secured a small parcel of Grimm we believe to be genuine that was grown in the Black Hill region. When this stock is sold we will not be able to renew for a year. If you order Grimm, tell us what to do if we are sold out. See "Latest Price List."

Inoculate your Alfalfa Seed with "Farmogerm." See page 16.



Sand or Hairy Vetch

This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the spring or fall. It is an annual but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of **Sand or Hairy Vetch** to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is however advisable to sow a half bu. of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support to the Vetch. The advantages of this Vetch over many of the other legumes is that it will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high grade seed. Prices—See "Latest Price List."



Dwarf Essex Rape. Fine for cattle, hogs and sheep. It grows thickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good fall pasture. May be sown spring, summer or fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such a small cost per acre that it should be more largely grown.

Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Prices—See "Latest Price List."

Plant of
Hairy
Vetch



"Farmogerm" is the highest grade—most effective—most successful inoculation for legume seeds of all kinds on the market. We say this after having made investigations of cheaper articles sold for the purpose. There are a number—but we fear to handle them. "Farmogerm" has an important advantage in that it may be purchased in advance of the time it is needed and kept on hand ready for use without spoiling. This is due to a peculiar tube that is inserted in each bottle of "Farmogerm" which admits the necessary quantity of pure air and yet keeps out destructive contamination. "Farmogerm" is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, that has been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates.

Unless your soil naturally contains the proper bacteria, you cannot successfully grow Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Vetches, Crimson or other Clovers without inoculating your seed. The best form of inoculation is "Farmogerm." Its careful use will insure success of all legume crops if all the other ordinary precautions have been taken.

"Farmogerm" will increase the yield, quality, and give quicker growth and earlier maturity. It will increase the food value of legumes, make them grow in new localities, where they can not otherwise be grown. "Farmogerm" will enrich the soil for future crops by assisting the plant to gather at its roots large deposits of nitrogen thereby increasing the fertility and value of the soil. "Farmogerm" means better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.

"Farmogerm" is endorsed by farmers, Federal Agricultural Department, and by many State Experiment Stations.

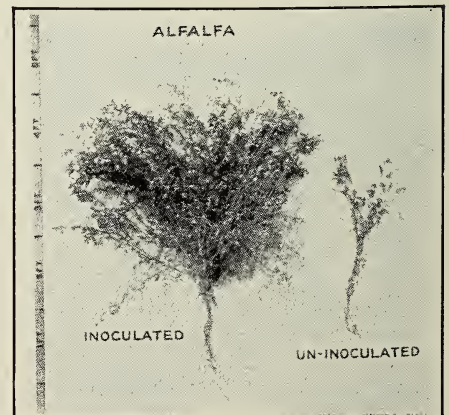
"Farmogerm" is only useful for legume plants—by which we mean plants that gather nitrogen at the roots. The bacteria is different for each crop. When ordering, state for what you will use "Farmogerm."

We recommend "Farmogerm" for Alfalfa, Alsike, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, Mammoth Clover, Medium Clover, White Clover, and Vetches.

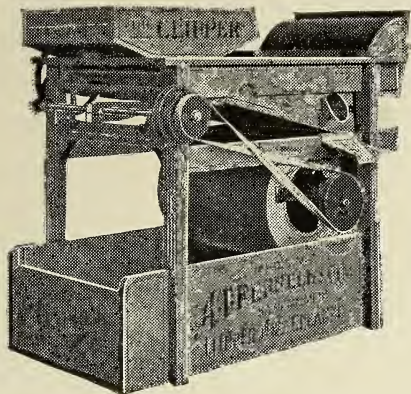
"Farmogerm" will be furnished by us, delivered to your Post Office or Express Office at the following prices:

¼ acre size, \$.50	5 acre size, \$ 6.00
1 acre size, \$2.00	50 acre size, \$55.00
100 acre size, \$100.00	

When ordering state for what it is to be used, as the bacteria is different for different crops—is easily applied—directions for use go with every package sold.



If You Grow Your Own Seed You Need a "CLIPPER" CLEANER



The No. 1-B Clipper

The "Clipper" has no worthy competitor. It is used by seedsmen almost exclusively. No other cleaner cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is well made, nicely finished, light running. It will last a lifetime and earn its cost every year it is used on a well conducted farm.

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm size hand mill that will clean twenty bushels Seed Wheat per hour, or ten bushels Clover or Timothy Seed per hour.

Dimensions are: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

Twelve Screens, 19 in. wide and 22¼ in. long, go with the No. 1-B Mill, an outfit of screens suitable for cleaning Seed Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, peas, beans, clover, timothy seed, and other grass seed, garden and vegetable seeds.

The Vertical Air Blast of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way. For instance, in cleaning seed grain, if the belt is properly adjusted on the pulleys, so as to get the correct speed of the fan and if the turning is regular, you can remove the light grains from the heavy, to the extent that the weight of the grain being cleaned can be raised from three to five pounds per bushel.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each mill. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

Price of No. 1-B Clipper is \$25.00, freight paid to any railroad station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.

The No. 2 "Clipper" is a mill double the capacity of No. 1-B. For cleaning grass seed it can be easily run by hand—but for cleaning grain on account of the heavier wind blast required some light power should be supplied. Half Horse Power is sufficient.

The No. 2 "Clipper" is 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 44 in. high. Sieves are 25 x 33 inches. Shipping weight is 250 lbs. This mill is made on the same principle as the No. 1-B. It is used on large farms and by country seed buyers for cleaning grass seed of every kind. No cleaner of equal size has ever been offered with such a complete assortment of grass seed screens.

Price of No. 2 "Clipper," with ten grass seed screens alone, is \$33.00; with fourteen screens (ten for grass seed and four for grain) is \$38.00. These prices include freight to any station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.

"Clipper" Cleaners are used by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, seed breeders, Seedsmen generally in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, and New Zealand, in fact, all over the world.

We give here, Sectional View of "Clipper" Cleaners, which is the same for No. 1-B and No. 2—showing Vertical Air Shaft, Dust Hood, Grain Box, and other special features of the "Clipper" Cleaners.

FIG. 1—SHOE, with two receiving grooves for screens. The screens are securely held in place by a compressing rod.

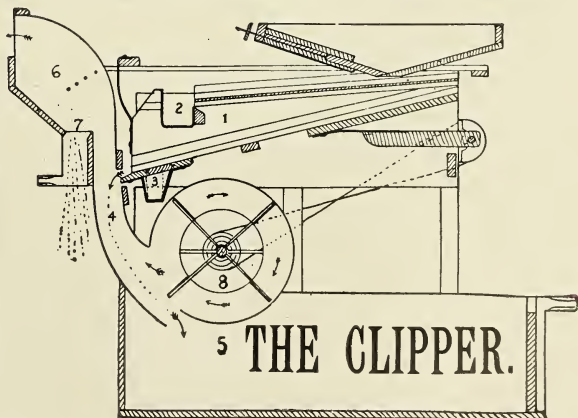
FIG. 2—STRAW-SPOUT, for carrying off large particles, straw, etc., etc.

FIG. 3—SCREENING SPOUT, for removing sand, fine seeds, etc. It is opened by pulling out slide, above spout.

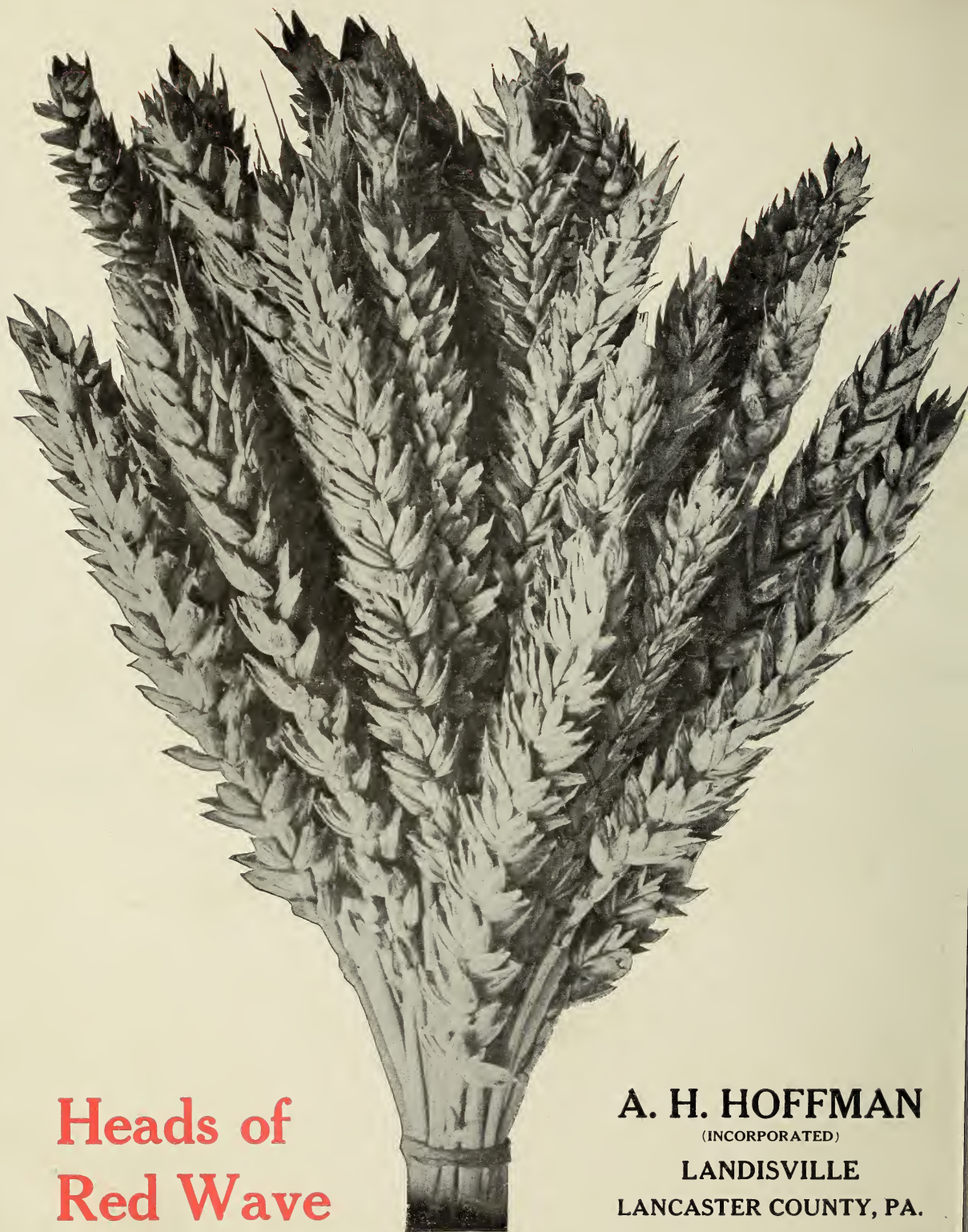
FIG. 4—VERTICAL AIR SHAFT, through which the draft passes upward, carrying off chaff, dust, etc., through Dust Hood see Fig. (6). The perfect grain and seed fall and pass out at Fig. 5 into the Grain Box, which will hold 6 bushels. It has a Lifting Board at the end, which allows the contents to be easily scooped into sacks. Our Grain Box prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary, and also furnishes convenient storage for screens and all detachable parts of the machine, when not in use.

FIG. 6—DUST HOOD through which chaff, dust and worthless matter are discharged. All light, imperfect and foreign-grain and seeds are discharged at opening (see Fig. 7).

FIG. 8—FAN, with iron arms, fitted on turned steel shafting, equipped with Cone Pulley. This allows changing the speed of the Fan, which is necessary to properly clean grain and seeds of varying weights.



Hoffman's Seed Wheat—Lancaster County Grown



**Heads of
Red Wave**

A. H. HOFFMAN

(INCORPORATED)

LANDISVILLE

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.